

# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 1735.

No. 56.

**I**F all who take the sacred Name of *Liberty* into their Mouths, had Minds intelligent of its Interests, and Hearts sincerely affected to its Cause, the Fame of *Britain* would not at this Day stoop to that of ancient *Greece* or *Rome* in the Height of their Republican Glory; and the



appiness of our Situation would be greatly superior to that of their ever was, as the Constitution of our Government is better framed for lasting Duration. For as the Love of *Liberty* really warms the Heart, it activates all the Powers of every good *Englishman*, so he finds it necessary to counterfeit the glorious Liberty; and such is our Misfortune, that many cloath themselves with a Zeal for *Liberty*, but the easier to say it; and pretend the highest Love for their Country, while they seek, and would rejoice in, its confusion.

To reclaim these from the Work of Wickedness in which they are engaged, would be an improbable Attempt. To teach Ambition the Love of Quiet, or the Avarice fit down Content, or to charm the Vice of a Statesman, are Tasks too difficult to be undertaken; but they are certainly entitled to our Pity, demand our Care, whose Defection is not their Fault, who are seduced into an Opposition to their Country's Welfare, by the Craft of pretended Patriots, who, tho' misled, are honest Men.

Such Men would give their Thoughts the least Pain, they would easily see that it could not be for the Sake, nor for the Sake of the People that the Subversion of a legal Administration, and the Subversion of a constitutional Government were so zealously pursued; they would see themselves in so full a Possession of all the Ends of Government under the Powers which, that no Change could promise them a fuller; if their Circumstances were yet capable of Improvement, they would find Reason to expect such Advancement from those of whose good Dispositions they had Experience, and not from those whose Delight whose Market is in Confusion.

Any Man can, after Reflection, doubt of these Things, let him lay his Hand upon his Heart, and if he thinks that the Subversion of the present Government, and the Success of its Enemies, would be into happier Circumstances, would strengthen Liberties of Property, render our Persons more safe, surmount the Barriers of Freedom; let him say, if he thinks that there would then be fewer illegal, arbitrary Usurps, that there would then be less Tyranny, less Confusion, less Corruption.

Let him consider our modern Patriots as triumphant and successful in all their Labours; let the Reins of Riot be all broken down, and the Law that bound them be repealed; let triennial Limits bound the Duration of Parliaments; let his Majesty be divested of that dangerous Command which he is said to have in the Army, and let his Officers be made independent of his Power; let him consider all these Designs and Improvements as obtained, and then say, if he thinks their Accomplishment would enlarge our Freedom, or add to our Tranquillity. they will effect neither of these, but have Consequences entirely the Reverse, he must then see it to his Interest as well as his Duty, to sit down content with his own Vine, and under his own Fig-Tree, none can make him afraid, and enjoy, with the Blessings of his Majesty's mild and equal Government.

Since there is all Reason for every Man to sit thus satisfied, whence does it arise, that we are so much or so regardless of the Good in our Power? comes it that we are so fond of Change, and so to be duped by every pretending Schemist? I do not know any way it is to be accounted for, but that it is with Societies as with Individuals; that Communities as well as Particulars are too apt to disregard the Good, and seldom set a just Value upon the Benefits, till by a Reverse of Fate they feel the want of them.

To forbid that we should ever buy Understanding dear a Rate! that we should not know how to be miserable! that we have never been miserable! Let

us remember that *Liberty* is not the less valuable because we are born to it; let the Example of our brave Ancestors be our Instruction; in their Example shall we find Safety.

It is now near half a Century since the Revolution took Place; since the Establishment of *Liberty* among us; and the noble Generation that brought about that glorious Event, is now no more. Hence it arises, that we are so insensible of our present Happiness; of the Benefits of the Revolution, because we never felt the Miseries from which it delivered us. To this it is owing, that Men who dare to speak and write against the Revolution, escape that utter Abhorrence and Detestation, which they would have met with from our great Forefathers. To this too it is owing, that we are gullied out of our Quiet by imaginary Evils and Grievances that have no Existence but in the Malice of the Clamourers: And here let it be remarked to what a refined Height of calumniating some of the present Generation are arrived; they are resolved, at all Events, to blacken the Servants of the Government; and, because they cannot charge them with neglecting their Duty, they make their Performance of it a Crime; because they cannot accuse them of Offences against the Government, they make it one to serve the Government; representing all Men who are Servants to their King, as Enemies to their Country; as having sacrificed their Independency, and lost their Love for *Liberty*.

But if we consider and attend to the Example of our Ancestors, it will secure us against all the Arts of Fraud and Detraction. As it will teach us, on the one hand, to seek Redress when we are really aggrieved; so, on the other hand, it will instruct us to sit down content when our Grievances are redressed, and know when we are well.

Let us consider their Conduct: Did they, like our present Clamourers, cry aloud, and shew no just Cause of Complaint? Did they solicit a Change, and offer no Reasons for it? No; when they opposed the Court, they had a Catalogue of Grievances in their Hands, known to all, and severely felt by the People. The Constitution was destroyed; all the Barriers of Publick Liberty broke down; the Charters of most of the Corporations in *England* seized, even the Charter of the City of *London*; an Army was kept up without Consent of Parliament; Bishops, who would not agree to the Violence of lawless Sway, were imprisoned; and Judges, who would not be the Tools of Tyranny, displaced: In short, a Power to dispense with all the Laws was assumed; and our Ancestors felt the Day approaching when they must have breathed but at the Will of Power. These, which were the Causes, were the Justification of their Opposition; but when they were relieved from these Oppressions by the glorious King *William*; when the Establishment of the Protestant Succession, and the Bill of Rights, had secured to them their Religion and their Liberties, did those brave Men still oppose? Did they still complain? No; they rejoiced in the Publick Welfare, and reaped the happy Fruit of their Patriot Labours. Time, and the Event of Things, have shewn what Sort of Men were the Disturbers of that Monarch's Reign; much like the present, either Enemies to all Liberty, or Men of bad Ambition, who would sacrifice the Publick to their Thirst of Power and Wealth.

SHALL we not then profit by the Example of our worthy Ancestors? Shall we not apply it aright, when the Conscience of every Man can testify, that the Day of *Liberty* which they rejoiced to see, shines upon us with stronger and purer Lustre? Shall we not sit down content in the perfect Possession of all those Benefits for which they so bravely ventured their Lives, and all that was dear to them? We shall do this, if we do not depart from the Wisdom and Virtue of our Ancestors; and we cannot do that without departing from their Prosperity.

BRITANNUS.

The last *Holland Mail* brought over the following Letter from the Primate of *Poland* to the Pope.

Most Holy Father,

AFTER kissing the Feet of your Holiness with the greatest Respect, I shall take the Liberty of telling you, that I was amply informed of the pa-

ternal Care you was pleased to take of me, during the sad Confinement which I had the Misfortune to languish under for a whole Year. I was extremely pleased to read the Letters of Recommendation which your Holiness vouchsafed to write to his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, to engage his Interest for my Enlargement. In those Letters I saw the Sentiments of fatherly Tenderness, which your Holiness expressed, and the solid Arguments you made use of for the Maintenance of my Character of Archbishop, and my Dignity of Primate, wherein your Holiness gave illustrious Proofs of your pastoral and paternal Care for your Flock, and for me in particular: Nevertheless these Representations of the common Father of Christendom would not yet perhaps have produced the Effect they ought to have had, if the most Serene King *Augustus III.* had not been so good as to back them with his Intercession. By this Means I recovered my Liberty; and the first Act which I exercised of it was to repair to his Majesty. I have had the Comfort to see, that God, always wonderful in his Works, has visibly assisted this Prince, by procuring him all the Methods possible for establishing him on the Throne, since the whole Army is now united, and all the Provinces, Palatinates, and Weywoodships of the Kingdom, have sent their Deputies to own him, and now maintain all their Acts of Jurisdiction in his Majesty's Name.

I confess that I was a long Time in Suspense, by reason of certain Scruples, which I formerly took the Liberty to communicate to your Holiness; but when I saw that all the Nobility and Commons of our Kingdom complained that I gave my Countrymen a dangerous Example of Disunion, and that the Misfortunes resulting from thence were, in some Measure, laid at my Door, I thought myself obliged to silence those Reproaches which were cast at me from all Quarters, by taking the same Resolution as my Brethren, to whom I became suspicious by too long a Resistance; and I took this Step the more willingly, in hopes that it will not be disapproved by your Holiness.

Moreover the most Serene King *Augustus* is a Prince remarkable for Religion, Piety, Edification, Respect for the Holy See, and particularly for your Holiness, whom he reveres as the Sovereign Pastor and Head of the Church, and in short for all the Royal Virtues that can form the most accomplished Prince.

I therefore most humbly intreat your Holiness, that you will please to grant your Paternal Benediction to our most Serene King the Sovereign of the Kingdom, the Estates and the whole Republick, as to a Child of the Church, intirely devoted to the Holy See. I prostrate myself, with the greatest Humility, at the Feet of your Holiness, &c. Sign'd *THEOPHILUS POTOCKI*, Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and Primate of the Kingdom of *Poland*.

*Schaffhausen*, Aug. 28. Letters of the 23d from Italy say, that the Spaniards having taken Possession of the cover'd Way before *Mirandola*, and removed their Batteries nearer to the Place, and were preparing to storm some of the Out-works. They add, that the Besieged were making Trenches within the Town, being resolved to defend it to the last Extremity.

*Venice*, Aug. 23. Tho' according to the last Letters from *Constantinople* they have had the Defeat of the Turks confirmed by several Expresses from *Persia*, yet the Accounts they have published, differ very much in the Circumstances and Particulars of that important Action: However, all Advices agree, that the Victory was entirely owing to an extraordinary Stratagem of *Thamas Kouli-Kan*, which one of those Accounts relates thus:

The *Persian* General was so artful, as to draw the Seraskier *Abdullah* into the Neck or narrow Passage of a Valley, where he had several Days before laid divers Mines, which he sprung as soon as the Turks were entered the Passage, and they had the Effect which the *Persian* General promised himself; for having thereby in some measure cut off the Communication of Part of the Ottoman Army, it was easy for him to beat that which had passed the Neck of the Valley, and afterwards to put the rest of the





Army to the Rout: This Account adds, that of the former very few Soldiers escaped, but that of the latter so many Men got off, that after the Battle they were able to muller 70,000, &c.

The above Letters from Constantinople add, that the famous Achmet Bakhaw, heretofore Bakhaw of Babylon, had taken the Command of the Ottoman Army upon him, by virtue of an Order sent him from the Porte, with a full Power to treat of a Peace with Kouli-Kan, from which they have the greater Hopes of Success, because 'tis certain that the Persian General knows him intimately well, and has a real Esteem for him. 'Tis thought that the said Achmet will be made Grand Vizier in the room of him who was deposed on the 12th of last Month.

**Worms, Aug. 30.** Yesterday at Day-break the whole Army march'd in several Columns to take Possession of a new Camp near Weithoven, which is but three Leagues from this Place. 'Tis thought they will halt there to Day, and to Morrow the Marshal de Coigny will post himself behind the Line he has drawn along the Rivulet of Spire, his Baggage being gone thither before. The French have still a Garison here, which only waits for Orders from the Marshal de Coigny to leave us.

**Heidelberg, Aug. 31.** When Prince Eugene came to his present Camp, he left some thousand Men at Bruchsal under the Duke d'Arenberg, which are to be reinforced by the Troops of different Circles. When Prince Eugene review'd the Russians, he told General Laszy their Commander, that he was very well pleased with their good Appearance and their Dexterity, and that he hoped for great Things from their Bravery.

**Munich, Aug. 31.** Last Night the Troops of the Empire that were posted in the Neighbourhood of Wiefenau, about a League from this City, began to pass the Rhine over a Bridge of Boats; and the greatest Part of those that were in Garison here marched this Morning at Break of Day to join them. 'Tis said they are speedily to be reinforced to the Number of about 40,000 Men, who are to be provisionally commanded by the General Count de Seckendorf.

**Constantinople, July 22.** In pursuance of Orders from the Ottoman Porte, 100,000 Tartars are march'd in two separate Bodies of 50,000 Men each; one by the Road to Aloph; and the other in the Road to the Deserts, which two Bodies are to join in a certain Plain, and then to continue their March towards Daghestan on the Caspian Sea, to oppose the Progress of the Persians commanded by Kouli-Kan; and as they are, for this Purpose, to pass thro' the Lands of the Empress of Russia, they have Orders from the Porte not to spare them, but to repel Force by Force, in case the Russians offer to oppose their Passage. Mean time the Persians improve the late Victory they gained over the Turks, and have actually formed the Siege of the important Town of Erivan; whereupon the Porte has ordered Giam Cogia, the Captain Bakhaw, to return forthwith to the Isles of the Archipelago, in order to sail with his Squadron to the Coasts of Egypt. The Grand Vizier lately deposed, has been declared by the Sultan, Bakhaw of the Kingdom of Candia, to which he has been already carried on board a Galley, he having been strenuously supported by Kisser Aga, the Chief of the Janizaries, against the Intrigues of his sworn Enemy the Sultan's Mother.

**Hanover, Sep. 2.** Prince William of Hesse-Cassel is set out from hence, to repair, with all Diligence, to the Army of the Empire upon the Upper Rhine, he having been sent for by Prince Eugene. They give out at Hamburg, that, by virtue of certain new Alliances which are negotiating for the Emperor, the King of Great Britain will take some Russian Troops in his Pay, as well as Bavarians, to which he will add 20,000 Men of his own Troops; and that King Augustus is to furnish 20,000 Saxons.

**From the Camp of the Spaniards before Mirandola, Aug. 18.** The 14th Instant the Garison made a new Salley, of which the Spaniards being apprised, fired two Pieces of Cannon upon the Besieged, and compelled them to return into the Place, after having killed near 50 of their Men. According to the Report of Deserters from thence, the Bombs and Stones which have been thrown in the Town, have very much damaged it; the Cathedral is shattered; the chief Houses are demolished; their Magazine of Hay is intirely burnt; there are but 6 Cannon in a Condition to fire, and their Powder and other Ammunition begins to fail: Which Situation has determined the Commandant of Mirandola to demand a Capitulation; and accordingly on the 15th he sent to the Count de Maceda, who commands the Spanish Troops, to desire all the Marks of Honour, with four covered Waggon, and free Egress for four Persons in Masks. The Count de Maceda sent him Word, that he should have his Answer in a Moment; and in a Quarter of an Hour's Time the General made a terrible Fire upon the Place from 24

Cannon and 10 Mortars, 6 of which throw Bombs, and four of them Stones. The Commandant, who concluded from hence, that he should not be allowed a Capitulation, is preparing for a long Defence. The Duke de Montemar's last Orders are to continue the Siege till the Garison surrenders Prisoners of War.

**Bonolo, Aug. 20.** The Regiments formed out of the mountainous Provinces of France, are beginning to join the Army. These People are like the Miqueles of Roussillon and Catalonia. They are trained up excellent Marksmen, and shoot running; they climb the most cragged Mountains with astonishing Agility; and they are designed to be employed in the Necks of the Mountains, when a Resolution is formed to advance to the Confines of Tyrol. These Mountaineers will be put upon the same Footing as the Fuziliers that were established in Roussillon during the War 1689. Each Company is to consist of 25 Men, and to be commanded by a Gentleman of their own Country, with the Title of Colonel. Their Habit much resembles that of the Scotch Highlanders. They wear a Bonnet of Blue Wool, and Shoes made of Whip Cord, and go bare-legged. They are armed with two Pistols, a Dagger, and a Fuzee.

We are assured the Marshal de Noailles has prevailed on the King of Sardinia, who has a particular Esteem for that General, to stay in these Parts till the next Winter. The Garison of Mantua has lately made several Sallies, wherein they demolished the Works which the French Troops had made upon the great Cauley of Marmirolo. A Deserter reports, that near 100 Oxen have been lately brought into the Place by Night, besides several Cart Loads of Hay.

**Milan, Aug. 20.** Notwithstanding the Taxes lately imposed upon the People, an extraordinary Assessment is laid upon all the Houses and Mills of this City, and its Territories; so that it seems the Milanese is obliged to furnish the King of Sardinia 43,000 Livres a Day.

#### L O N D O N .

To-morrow his Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and her Highness the Princess Amelia, will take the Diversion of hunting a Stag in Windsor New Forest.

Yesterday the Lady of Governor Morris lay dangerously Ill at his House near Grosvenor's-square.

The same Day died at his Lodgings at Mortlack in Surry, Jacob Williamson, Esq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Estate, which he has left to his Sister, lately married to Thomas Eberfon of Lewis in the County of Suffex, Esq;

Last Sunday died in a very advanced Age, at his House at Gatton in Surry, William Sutton, Esq; a Gentleman in the Commission of the Peace, and said to have died worth 20,000l.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord James Beauchamp, Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, lay dangerously Ill at his Mother's House at Windsor.

A Treaty of Marriage is concluded between Edward Hassell, Esq; Son of the late Sir Edward Hassell, Kt. and Miss Julian Musgrave, second Daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Eaden Hall, Bart.

This Day the Earl of Monrath is expected at his House in Grosvenor's-square from Ireland.

Yesterday Morning about 5 o'Clock, died the Hon. George Watton, Esq; Brother to the late Earl of Rocking, and the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Monson.

Wednesday next the Horse Races begin at Stockbridge in Hampshire, which will continue there until Friday.

Last Saturday the Corpse of Robert Murden, Esq; was interred at Richmond in Surry, from his late Dwelling House at Kew Green.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140 1-4th. India 146 1-half. South Sea 81 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 107 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 105 7-8ths to 106. Three per Cent. 93 3-4ths to 94. Emperor's Loan 98 1-half. Royal Assurance 96 1-half. London Assurance 12 3-8ths. York Buildings 4. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 4l. 18s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 16s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 2l. 19s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 3l. Prem. Salt Tallies 3l. Premium. English Copper 2l. 2s. Premium. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1l. 10s. per Cent. Discount.

#### To be Lett,

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Enquire of Mr. Woodward, Bookbinder, at the Half-Moon between the two Temple Gates, or at the House aforesaid.

L O N D O N : Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,  
(Price One Shilling)

**AN APPENDIX to the GARDENERS' DICTIONARY.** Containing several Articles which were omitted in the Folio Editions of that Work.

By PHILIP MILLER,

Gardiner to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, their Botanic Garden in Chelsea, and F. R. S.

Printed for the Author, and sold by C. Rivington at Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Where also may be had, by the same Author, just published, Two Volumes 8vo.

I. The GARDENERS' DICTIONARY, containing the Methods of Cultivating and Improving the Kitchen, Flower Garden, as also the Physick Garden, Wilderness, Conservatory, and Vineyard. Abridg'd from the Folio Edition by the Author, Philip Miller.

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At Michaelmas next, at a very easy Rate

**A Very good House, lately built,** Rooms on a Floor, with Out-Offices, good Gardens, a Pigeon-house in good Repair, and a Garden of about Acres, wall'd in, and well planted with good Fruit Trees at Colingboorn in the County of Wilts, a pleasant and fertile Part of the Country, near Ewerly Downs, seven Miles from Marlborough, eight from Amesbury, and fourteen from Salisbury.

N. B. A Pack of Hounds kept in the Neighbourhood, in the quire of the Rev. Mr. Wallis of the same Place; Mr. T. Francis, Attorney at Law at Amesbury; or Farmer in the Reeve of Bulford.

#### In a few Days will be Published,

**THE CASE of the BANK CONTINUED.** In Answer to the infamous Scurrilities of the Libels lately printed in the CRAFTSMAN.

*Tam Drances idem insensum, quem gloria Tori  
Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amari.  
Largus opum, & lingua melior, sed frigida  
Dextera, consilii habitus non facilius auctus,  
Seditio potens (genus huic materna superbum  
Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre secrebum)*

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

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